

Gap Analysis Document for Information Security - Cybersecurity in EASA Part 145 Organizations

Example Case Study Presented by Sofema Online - This document assesses compliance gaps and workload development for cybersecurity within EASA Part 145 organizations. It aligns with the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/203 and Part IS - Information Security.

Section 1: Threat Identification and Assessment Current State:

- External Threats: Organizations must document external threats (e.g., phishing, DDoS) per Regulation (EU) 2023/203, Article 4(1)(a) [source].
- Internal Threats: Assess human error and insider risks, aligned with Annex II, Part IS.I.OR.205 of Regulation (EU) 2023/203 【source】.
- **Emerging Threats:** Organizations should consider IoT compromises and Al-driven attacks, as outlined in AMC1 IS.I.OR.205 【source】.

Gaps Identified:

- Insufficient integration of systemic vulnerability assessments.
- Lack of a structured process to evaluate supply chain cybersecurity risks.

Recommendations:

- 1. Conduct detailed risk assessments in line with IS.I.OR.205.
- 2. Utilize AMC1 IS.I.OR.200 to develop a framework for emerging threat identification.

Section 2: Policy Development and Documentation Current State:

- Policies must align with Regulation (EU) 2023/203, Article 4(1)(b), requiring comprehensive information security management systems (ISMS) [source]
- The Information Security Management Manual (ISMM) is crucial for defining and amending cybersecurity protocols (Annex II, Part IS.I.OR.250)

[source].

Gaps Identified:

- Missing or incomplete ISMM documentation.
- Lack of a defined amendment process for ISMS.

Recommendations:

1. Update ISMM following AMC1 IS.I.OR.250 requirements 【source】.



2. Implement structured amendments per GM1 IS.I.OR.250 [source].

Section 3: Role Assignment and Training Current State:

- Assign responsibilities per Annex II, IS.I.OR.240 [source].
- Annual training updates are required (AMC1 IS.I.OR.240(a)) [source].

Gaps Identified:

- Undefined competency requirements for ISMS roles.
- Limited cybersecurity training for contractors and third-party vendors.

Recommendations:

- 1. Enhance training programs based on AMC1 IS.I.OR.240(e).
- 2. Ensure role-specific training, referencing GM1 IS.I.OR.240 [source].

Section 4: Implementation of Technical Controls Current State:

- Security protocols, including firewalls and encryption, must meet AMC1 IS.I.OR.200(c) [source].
- Vet vendors per IS.I.OR.220 to ensure compliance (source).

Gaps Identified:

- Inadequate deployment of automated vulnerability detection tools.
- Weak multifactor authentication protocols.

Recommendations:

- 1. Strengthen encryption measures following AMC1 IS.I.OR.200(c).
- Regularly test IT systems as outlined in GM1 IS.I.OR.200(d) [source].

Section 5: Incident Response and Management Current State:

- An Incident Response Plan (IRP) is mandated under IS.I.OR.220 [source]
- Regular simulations (e.g., ransomware scenarios) must test readiness (AMC1 IS.I.OR.220) [source].

Gaps Identified:

- Lack of scenario-based testing for incident response.
- Inconsistent external reporting mechanisms.

Recommendations:



- 1. Conduct scenario-based exercises as detailed in AMC1 IS.I.OR.220(b).
- Establish reporting protocols using IS.I.OR.230 guidelines (source).

Section 6: Continuous Monitoring and Auditing Current State:

- Internal audits are required per IS.I.OR.235 to confirm compliance [source]
- Findings should inform process improvements (GM1 IS.I.OR.235) [source]

Gaps Identified:

- Limited audit integration into cybersecurity management.
- Insufficient monitoring of third-party compliance.

Recommendations:

- 1. Expand audit programs per AMC1 IS.I.OR.235(b).
- Use findings to refine ISMS continuously, as outlined in GM1 IS.I.OR.260
 [source]

Section 7: Annual Review and Continuous Improvement Current State:

- Organizations must conduct annual reviews and risk reassessments per IS.I.OR.260 [Source].
- Continuous improvement initiatives should align with AMC1 IS.I.OR.260(a)
 [source]

Gaps Identified:

- Inadequate documentation of improvement initiatives.
- Emerging threats are not consistently reassessed.

Recommendations:

- 1. Conduct comprehensive reviews following GM1 IS.I.OR.260(a).
- 2. Update security controls to address newly identified vulnerabilities [source]

Section 8: Oversight of Contracted Activities Current State:

Contractors must comply with ISMS requirements under IS.I.OR.235
 [source]



Regular audits of third-party activities are essential (AMC1 IS.I.OR.235(a)) [
 source] .

Gaps Identified:

- Insufficient oversight mechanisms for contractors.
- Lack of consistent audit schedules for third-party compliance.

Recommendations:

- 1. Strengthen contractor oversight with regular audits as per GM1 IS.I.OR.235.
- 2. Develop clear compliance requirements for all third-party activities [source]

Section 9: Documentation and Record-Keeping Current State:

- Detailed record-keeping is required for all risk assessments, training, and incidents under IS.I.OR.245 [source].
- Cross-referencing documentation with ISMS requirements ensures traceability (GM1 IS.I.OR.245) [source].

Gaps Identified:

- Incomplete records of cybersecurity incidents.
- Weak cross-referencing between records and ISMS protocols.

Recommendations:

- 1. Maintain comprehensive records following AMC1 IS.I.OR.245.
- Ensure clarity and accessibility of all documentation [source].

Summary of Findings

This gap analysis has identified critical areas requiring improvement across the cybersecurity framework. Addressing these gaps is essential for ensuring compliance with Regulation (EU) 2023/203 and safeguarding organizational systems.

Next Steps

- 1. Implement recommendations in line with regulatory requirements.
- 2. Schedule a follow-up review within (State) months.